Issue 117 December 2012

KNOTTING MATTERS

The Magazine of the International Guild of Knot Tyers

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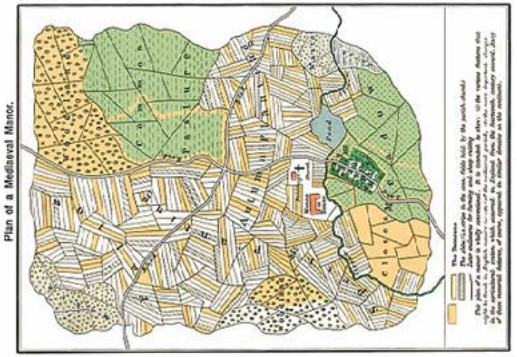
***Front Cover** Joe Bennett's key fobs, once again! They get pride of place for having been created with a tutorial for other knotters to give them a try - who will be first? Page 30.*



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A medieval manor - Henley?

Letters to The Editor
The Things You Say!!

Sir,
It was a wonderful surprise to receive "The Sailor and his Knots" publication! Mr. Pawson and everyone did a wonderful job in organizing and publishing these six articles again. I have read and reread the publication several times. Thanks to all those involved!

As I was reading the publication, I noticed that an index was missing. I took the time to create an index of all the knots names, section names and page numbers. I was wondering if anyone might be interested in this index? I also created an index by section name, knot name & page numbers. I would think it would be a great addition to this publication.

If you would like these indices or have any questions, please let me know.

Thanks for your time and reply,
Courtney Hauth
IGKT-NAB - Georgia, USA

Dear Lindsey,

I should like to respond to John Heselton's letter in K.M. 115. In the paragraph on nomenclature, in which he states " ***Knots have been given names for generally four reasons...***." I, and no doubt, other members would like to read John's comments on the following, which concerns just one knot.

Heracles, the mighty mortal who was made a God in ancient Greek history, is said to have invented this knot, so naturally it was named Heracles Knot. A most auspicious invention. When the Romans took over the Greek culture, Heracles became Hercules, and of course the knot, Hercules knot. again a highly regarded knot, [of which] Pliny the Elder wrote that if the dressing of a wound was tied with the knot, the wound would heal sooner ! Also, when young folk were married, strands from their garments were tied with this knot at the ceremony, hence "Tying the Knot," and because of that use, the knot was often called a "True Lovers Knot".

Over the centuries the knot circled the World, and it was adopted in every country, and every culture, most of whom had never heard of Hercules, so they named "their" Knot as they saw it. My researches have found it called "flat knot, hard knot, common knot, ordinary knot". The Portugese call it *No Direito*, the direct, or straight knot. The French have *Noeud Plat*, and the Dutch similarly have *Platte Knoop*. The Danish, *Rabands Knob*. while the Italians have one of my favourites, the *Nodo Piano* (!) the soft, or quiet knot. Not to be outdone, the pestilential "Tom Bowling" in his book of only 21 pages has it as variously "Simple Knot. True Knot, Sailors Knot".

Harking back to Pliny and his wound, in Victorian England it was called the "Ambulance Knot" which, incidentally, is the knot taught today in First Aid classes as the knot with which to tie an arm sling; and in Japan the Ladies tie a "Musubime" in the Obi, the sash around their kimonos. We unromantic Anglo-Saxons only managed "square Knot", until we went to sea in sail, when we had the REEF KNOT, and the rest is history. I make that 22 names for the same knot. Yours comments please John.

Yrs in Knotting, Roger Carter

Dear Lindsey,

I guess I'm [one] of the few members who make rope work using the traditional 'Spare Time at Sea.' At sea these days means crossing the Channel between Dover and Calais. I work for P & O and the picture [***p.6***] shows me on my ferry the "Pride of Burgundy" during a turn-around in Calais. I made the bell rope for the Jubilee, using a red, white and blue theme.

Despite ships being equipped with all the latest electronic equipment a bell on the foc's'le is still a legal requirement; its good to know that some traditions survive.

If any members happen to travel and I 'm duty Captain, then please make yourself known and I will be pleased to show you round, but be quick, I retire in 12 months!

Regards

Gordon Alexander

Tyer, Knot Tyer

Daniel Craig, the latest actor to play James Bond on the big screen, admitted in an interview for British newspaper The Daily Telegraph to promote the newly-released Skyfall that his favourite hobby was not sky-diving, although he wished it was, but... macramé ! Is the world's favourite spy a closet knotter? If true, author Ian Fleming would certainly be shaken, and stirred too!

Source: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/film/jamesbond/9626531/Skyfall-will-Bond-franchise-finally-get-an-acting-Oscar.html

Graham macLachlan

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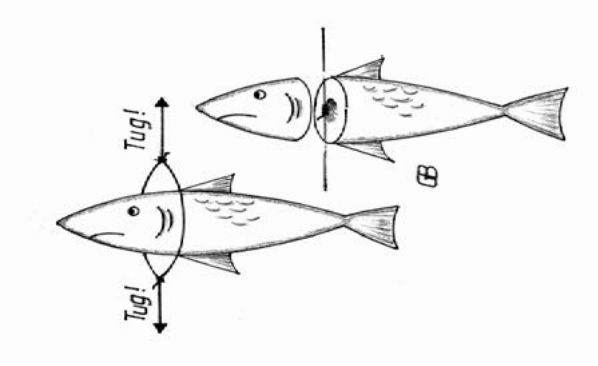
A FISHY TALE from Geoffrey Budworth
Decades ago, pre-Guild and when we were all much younger, I led a knotting project for youngsters attending the Half-deck Club at the National Maritime Museum in south-east London, England. One mischievous lad said he knew "… the knot to cut a fish's 'ead orf wiv," and he showed me a fisherman's (or 'grinner') knot.
Has it ever – I wonder – been put to such use, or was this just a grisly joke by a blood-thirsty boy?



Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since a few years I am [a] member of IGKT. I started to work with ropes in year 2000 as I entered in to the force of lake police which is part of the Kantonspolizei Zürich, Switzerland, where I work as a police diver and lake police officer. Beside of the mainly work I have to do all the stuff with ropes as for the boats, diving stuff and where it needs to be, I do make knotboards, lanyards and everything I like. Every retired police diver get his individual Knotboard as a thing of remembering the time he stayed as a police diver. So because I do some woodturning sometimes and I am very interested in history, ships, pirates and all the beautiful stuff, I decided to construct a tabaco-snuff-machine. After a few time of construction I finished it last year. So I thought you maybe are interested in a picture to show how I tried to put different knots and splices on it. I am sorry that I can't write all the knots in English because I only know them in German.

The function is [as] follow: We put some snuff tobaco on the plank with the tiny marlspieker. You turn the wheel, the barrel falls down to the cannon and hits the ammuntion. The anchor falls down on the plank where you are in position with your nose and shunts the tobaco in to your nose… after that you turn again the steeringwheel to clean the nose and to prepare for the next [time, you] just broom the plank…

So I send you some photos of my work and if you find the other members maybe are interested to see them, you can use the photos.
Sorry about my English but I hope that you will understand it.

Have a nice week
Sincerelly from sunny beautiful Switzerland
Urs Eggli,

[***Urs, your English is much better than my German! - Ed.***]

Above: The snuff machine
Right: A knotboard
Below: My workspace

How I Did It

by Dave Lambert

I found several knots in the Ashley Book of Knots (ABOK) that always eluded me – not because I can't do them, but because I can never find the right diameter tube. I am talking here about the knots in Chapter #17, Solid Sinnets, in particular #1385, #1387, #1388, #1389 also #773 & #774. I have to find a large mailing tube and wind paper around and around it until the paper pattern of the knot will fit it. "Forget this" I thought, and I found a way that works great and is much easier to do.

Start with whatever paper pattern you want, of any size, and tape it together into a tube. From this point you want to build inward and not outward. Use the very thin cork sheets [that are available in craft stores] and that will roll up. The best I find are cork board 1/8-inch thick (3mm), and bristle board, the heavy white cardboard you used to use in school for projects.

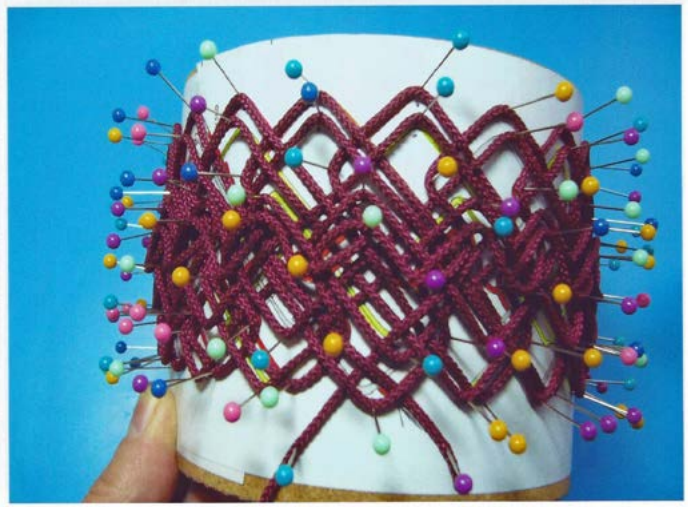
- The first layer is the paper pattern, taped together, then
- One layer of cork sheet, again with the joint taped. Next
- Two layers of heavy white cardboard rolled around twice and with the joint taped again. Then
- Two more layers of cork sheet, with staggered taped joints. Lastly
- The innermost layer is two layers of white cardboard.

When it is all built up and you are ready to pin through the pattern, you will feel the pins go through the first layer of cardboard, and when you reach the inner layer, or last layer of bristle board, stop pushing. No pins will be sticking through and the pins will hold nice and tight. This will work for any pattern of any size.

Keep Knotting….
Dave Lambert, Canada

The completed build-up.

The system in use.....



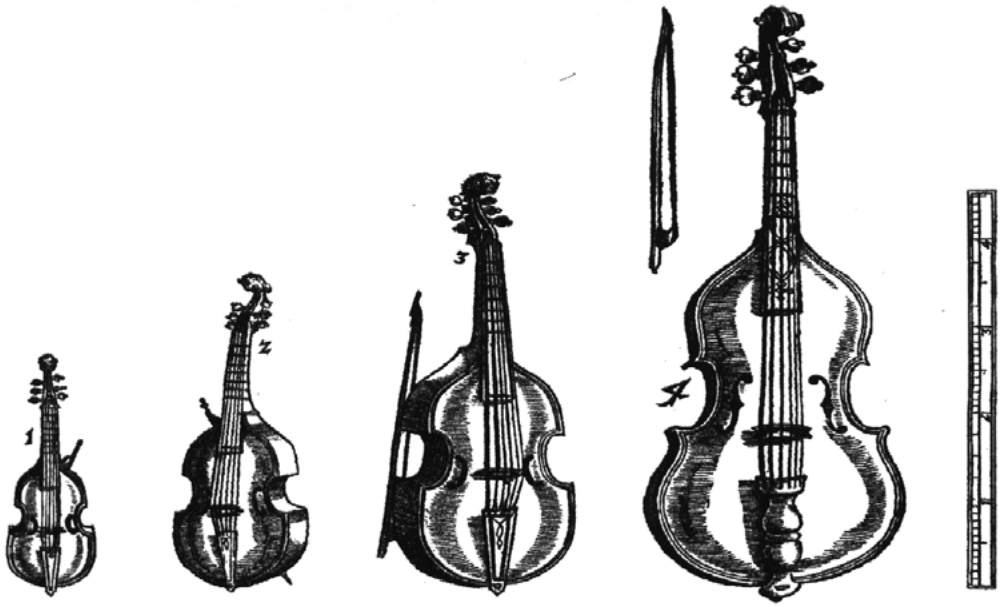
Finished projects.

A Noteworthy Knot

by Frank Brown

I was recently asked if I could suggest a knot to be used for a rather strange use. One of my friends has a hobby making musical instruments and one of these was a viol, a medieval ancestor of the violin family. A major difference between the viol and the violin is that the former is equipped with frets. Other differences are the basic shape which is similar to a guitar, and the manner of holding while playing. It is sometimes known as a bowed guitar. My friend had built one and had equipped it with a set of wooden frets inserted into the neck of the instrument. Subsequent research had revealed that some had been equipped with gut frets tied onto the neck (I assume this type was an earlier version) - viols!

The Viola de Gamba:



Armed with this knowledge, my friend determined to replace the wooden frets with gut but, in spite of being multi-skilled, had little knowledge of knots. That is where I came in. In the course of pursuing his hobby, he had acquired considerable quantities of heavy gauge nylon cord, used mainly for stringing harps. As gut is not very easy to obtain these days, he thought he would be able to use the nylon as a substitute. The problem was that tying a tight loop around the neck of the viol was very difficult with the slippery and stiff material.

I had a couple of ideas which include the Constrictor and the Butcher's Knot. However, my friend's son opted to try the Internet, Googling "Tying viol frets". Of course up came 679 000 "hits" in 0.31 sec. The knot shown was new to me and I was unable to identify it in Ashley. ABOK # 1731 looked similar at first but further study ruled it out. Here is how it is tied:

Method of tying.
Drape line over bar as in Fig 1
Fig 1
Pass bight through as in Fig 2
Fig 2
Pass Working End through second bight as in Fig 3
Fig 3
Draw up knot and finish with Half Knot or add another to make Reef Knot (a.k.a. Square Knot in some areas).
Fig 4

I have not tested the hitch described for strength or stability but I suspect it would be reasonably secure and strong. However, although of simple construction, it is a little awkward to tie. I think a good name for this construction is a Vile knot.
[***bad punster, bad punster! - Ed.***]

Frank Brown
[***see page 14 for photographs - Ed.***]

How I Did It - Making a Gecko

by Bill Marshall

Equipment for a learner:

- 900 mm [3 ft] of 3mm [1/8-in] polypropylene cord
- 300 mm [1 ft] of 3mm [1/8-in] polypropylene cord
- Pre-drilled jig
- Five pegs

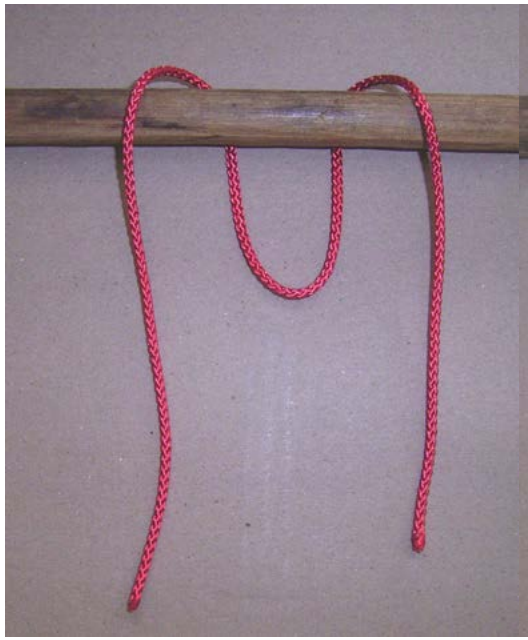


Figure 1 - a bight over the back...

Figure 2 - left hanging cord, as a bight, through the back bight

Figure 3 - working end through 2nd bight

Figure 4 - draw up and finish as required.

The Basic Equipment as a Kit

Equipment for instructor:
· Side cutters
· Lighter, matches or hot soldering iron

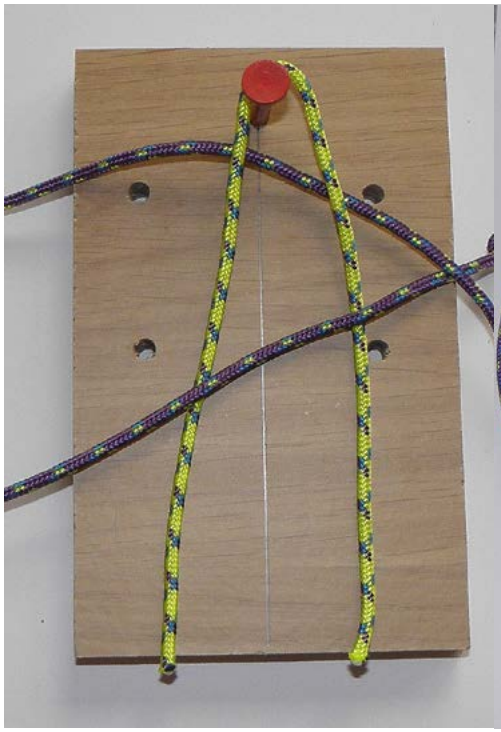
Step 1
Fit a peg into the top hole of the board.

Step 2
Tie a knot in one end of the long cord and lay the cord on the jig so that the middle of the cord is just below the peg.

Step 3
Find the middle of the short cord and place this cord round the peg and over the long cord.

Step 4
Take the unknotted end of the long cord over the two ends of the short cord and over the knotted end of the long cord.

Step 5
Put the knotted end down through the loop you have formed in the unknotted end.



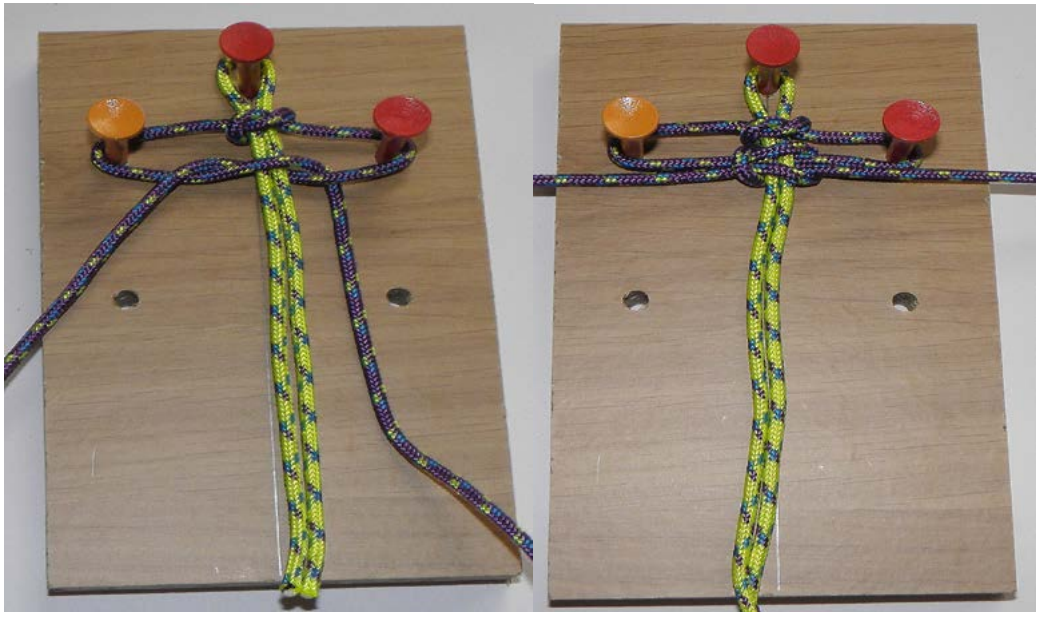
Step 1, 2 & 3 (left)

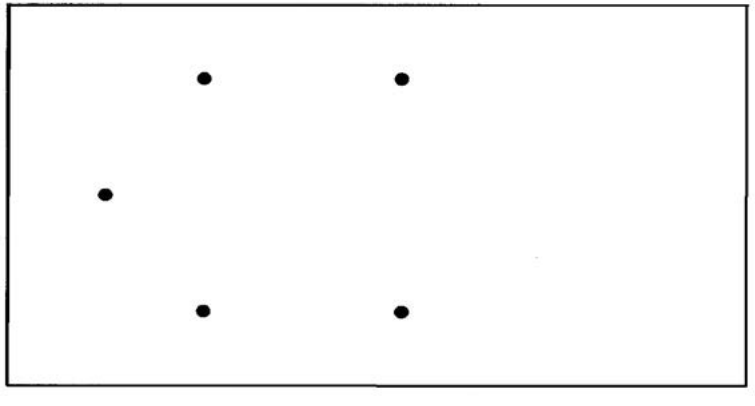
Step 4 & 5 (right)

Step 6 & 7 [above]
Pull everything tight and check that the two long ends are roughly equal in length. If not, adjust the knot.

Step 8 [**below**]
Put pegs in the top two holes and bring the long ends round the pegs and take the knotted end under the short cords and over the unknotted cord.

Step 9
The unknotted cord goes down through the loop. Pull tight.
Step 10
Take the knotted cord under the short cords and over the unknotted cord and down through the loop. Pull everything tight and push all the knots together, so the gecko's legs stick out sideways.





Jig for making gecko

Step 11
Now take the knotted end under the short cords and over the unknotted cord. The unknotted cord goes through the loop. Repeat this 5 times making sure you pull everything tight as you go. You should now be down to just above the bottom two holes.
Step 12
Place the last 2 pegs in the bottom holes and take the long cords round the top of the pegs and tie 1½ knots. You should have about 40 mm over.
Step 13
Remove the gecko from the jig and trim off the spare from the long cords and heat seal them.
Step 14
Trim one of the short cords right back and heat seal the end.
You should now have you very own gecko.

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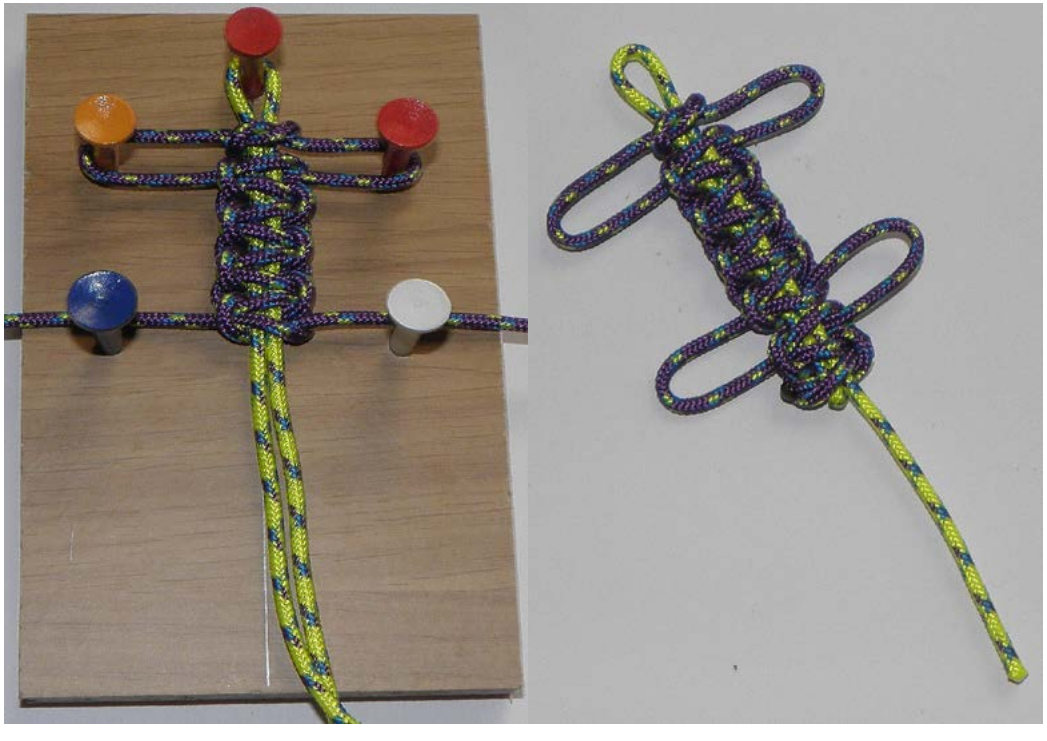
Jig for making gecko



Important Notice

From President Colin Byfleet

IGKT Structure

PLEASE READ AND CONSIDER THIS AND LET ANY COUNCIL MEMBER HAVE YOUR COMMENTS BY ***February 10th 2013***.

At the AGM at Hoylake in May 2012, following discussion of the Constitutional Rules' changes before the meeting, the Council were asked, via the motion below, to consider the structure of the Guild more thoroughly.

"The meeting requests that the Council review the Guild's structure, with a view to moving the IGKT into the 21st century, while maintaining its international status. The Council is asked to do whatever it deems necessary (including obtaining paid professional help if necessary) and report back to the 2013 AGM."

This process has involved considerable discussion with a professional lawyer who has given the Council full advice.

I laid out the problem in the June issue of Knotting Matters (No. 115). We are constituted under UK Charity Law and this means that there are specific obligations on the Council members who are, legally, the Trustees of the Guild. Charity Trustees have specific responsibilities and you can find considerable information about their duties and obligations at: www.charity-commission.gov.uk/Publications/cc30.aspx where there are also links to all the Charity Commission pages.

Below is the text of the letter from the lawyer (solicitor) which was considered and accepted by the Council at our meeting on November 24th 2012. Following the letter are the necessary rule changes which follow from these recommendations and which we would like to bring before the AGM in May for your approval.

You will see that the proposal suggests a Council of five members who are UK resident. One of these to be the Guild's Treasurer. We have approached a number of 'elder statesmen' of the guild to become trustees and they have expressed their willingness to act. These names will be in the March issue of this journal, when the proposed rule changes will be formally circulated to all members.

These Trustees carry responsibility for the Guild's financial affairs vis-a-vis the Charity Commission. They will act, approximately, as the Board of Directors of a company. The day-to-day work, carried out by the current Council will be done by a sub-committee of the Council, perhaps called the Executive Committee, one of whose members is one of the Trustees but whose membership otherwise is open to any member.

TEXT OF LETTER FROM SOLICITOR
18th November 2012

Dear Dr Byfleet
THE INTERNATIONAL GUILD OF KNOT TYERS (IGKT)
REGISTERED CHARITY No. 802153

Thank you for your kind instruction on behalf of IGKT (the charity), with regard to various matters concerning the IGKT constitution. I thought it might be helpful if I summarised my understanding of the main issues upon which you were seeking my guidance, before setting out my response.

The Background

1. You explained that the charity had approximately 1,100 members, of which 40% were located in the UK, but the majority of 60% were resident overseas, fairly reflecting the "International" element of the charity.

2. You have been concerned to consider how your overseas members may have participation in the running of the charity, given the composition of its membership. This has included considering, among other options, winding up the charity in its present form, with a view to replacing it with a new "IGKT International" with the UK members being part of a separate branch, "IGKT UK".

3. However, in deliberating this and other possible options, you have been aware of both practical as well as legal difficulties which might well arise if the governing body of the charity, which is called in the case of your charity, "the Council", comprises individuals who may not usually be resident in the UK.

Relevant Law and Practice

4. I understand that your own enquiries with the Charity Commission have established that the Commission is, can I put it, uncomfortable with charity trustees of any particular charity registered in England being resident overseas. The law is not entirely straightforward on this subject, and my own limited research makes it clear that it is not unlawful to have charity trustees who are not UK citizens and who live abroad. However, I believe that the view adopted by the Commission will have been shaped by, first and foremost, practical considerations, and secondly by law (whether under the Trustee Act 1925 or relevant case law) that would enable a trustee who has not been resident in the UK for in excess of 12 months, to be removed from office against that person's will.

5. Overwhelmingly, the most important consideration, in my view, is to retain the registered charity status of IGKT under the applicable laws of England and Wales and, therefore, to follow the guidelines issued by the Charity Commission, whose own website is an extremely valuable and helpful source of information in this regard. Whether as an actual or potential member of the Guild, and whether residing in the UK or abroad [outside UK], your charity's current status, which can be independently checked by the Commission's website, is a hugely comforting badge of its existence and bona fides, amongst other advantages. The fact that its overseas members should not, in my view, be offered a position on the Council as an actual charity trustee for, essentially, practical reasons of good governance, will not, I would hope, put off their active participation in the work and dynamics of the charity itself, to which, as you have already well recognised, such members can still make a huge contribution.

6. For these reasons, I think it would be advisable if the Guild's Constitution were to make it clear that its governing body, the Council, be composed only of Guild members who are usually resident in this jurisdiction. These Council Members are, in the terminology of the Charity Commission, the charity trustees of IGKT, and it is they who have the ultimate responsibility for the charity, but with the perfectly acceptable ability to appoint sub-committees to assist, and take account of valuable input from overseas members, just as a Board of Directors of a trading company might do.

Amendments to the Constitution

7. On the basis of our earlier discussions, you kindly proposed some changes to the constitution which you would like to bring to the attention of the Council at your next meeting for further discussion and approval, and I have therefore attached the current version of the Constitution incorporating the proposed changes which we discussed and which the Guild may adopt if it wishes.

8. The proposal changes are, happily, minimal and I would respectfully suggest achieve the objectives discussed in the light of our review.

Conclusion

9. I hope that this summarises the main points under consideration at present, but please do not hesitate to let me know if you require any further assistance.
Kind regards
Rob Hughes M &S SOLICITORS LIMITED rhughes@mslaw.co.uk,
20 Newton Road, Heather, LE67 2RD, UK

Proposed changes to the Constitutional Rules of the Guild

New Rule 9:- The management of the Guild shall be vested in a Council of not more than five Guild members, who shall all be UK resident.

(Previous Rule 9:- The management of the Guild shall be vested in a Council of not more than seven Guild members)

New Rule 10:- The Officers and members of the Council, to be elected by the Annual General Meeting, shall be:

(a) A Treasurer
(b) A Secretary
(c) Three Council Members

Each of the above shall be elected for a term of one year and no person shall serve in the same post for more than 5 consecutive years.

(Previous Rule 10:- The Officers and members of the Council, to be elected by the Annual General Meeting, shall be:
(a) A President
(b) A Secretary
(c) A Treasurer
(c) Four Council Members
Each of the above shall be elected for a term of one year and no person shall serve in the same post for more than 5 consecutive years.

Note:- This change allows any member to be President of the Guild.

New Rule 12:- Three members of the Council shall form a quorum

(Previous Rule 12:- Four members of the Council shall form a quorum)

New Rule 18:- In the event of a Council Member retiring, or otherwise failing to complete their term of office, the remaining members of the Council may co-opt a member of the Guild to fill the vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting when a successor shall be elected. A co-opted member shall become a full, voting member of the Council.

(Previous Rule 18:- In the event of a Council Member retiring, or otherwise failing to complete the three year term of office, the remaining members of the Council may co-opt a member of the Guild to fill the vacancy until the next Annual General Meeting when a successor shall be elected. A co-opted member shall become a full, voting member of the Council.)

New Rule 19:- The Council may appoint such sub-committees as it may deem necessary to transact particular aspects of the Guild's affairs, providing that any such decisions are reported to the Council as soon as possible. Such sub-committees shall include a Member of the Council, but non Council Members may be appointed to serve on such sub-committees.

(Previous Rule 19:- The Council may appoint such sub-committees as it may deem necessary to transact particular aspects of the Guild's affairs, providing that any such decisions are reported to the Council as soon as possible. Such sub-Committees shall be chaired by a Member of the Council, but non-Council members may be appointed to serve on such sub-Committees.)

Note:- The new Executive Committee will be the usual sub-committee to be appointed.

President and Vice Presidents

New Rule 37:- The Guild in General Meeting may appoint a President and any number of Vice Presidents. Such persons shall not, *ex officio*, be a Member or Members of the Council.

(Previous Rule 37:- The Guild in General Meeting may appoint any number of Vice Presidents. A Vice President shall not, *ex officio*, be a Member of the Council.)

Note :- This change allows the Guild to have any member as President.

[Council Member's names and contact information are listed on the web-site - Ed.]

The IGKT visits Oostende (Ostend) aboard the vessel Mercator, now re-rigged and readied as a museum ship. The occasion was the half-yearly meeting of the IGKT on October 6 & 7, 2012. Photographs supplied by Colin Byfleet.

‘By Royal Appointment?’

On the Spring Bank Holiday Monday, 4th June 2012, the Surrey Branch ran a stall at the Surrey County Show in Guildford. The weather was not too unkind in our damp summer, blustery winds and heavy showers; waterproofs and wellington boots were the appropriate clothing for visiting an Agricultural Show.

The stand was manned by Howard Denyer, Fred Parker, Robin Gray, Stephen Waters and Ian Schofield. We demonstrated and discussed knot tying and knots with our visitors. I helped young people (aged 4 to 70) tie Dragon Flies.

We had a royal visitor Sophie, the Countess of Wessex [***Married in 1999 to Prince Edward, youngest son of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh***], a Surrey resident. Howard taught her a new way to tie her shoelaces; she was wearing a pair of cream court shoes with two inch heels! I gave her a dragonfly; she did not have enough time to make her own. She was one of the stars of the posh seats at the Jubilee Concert that evening.

Ian Schofield

Tutorial for Keyfobs

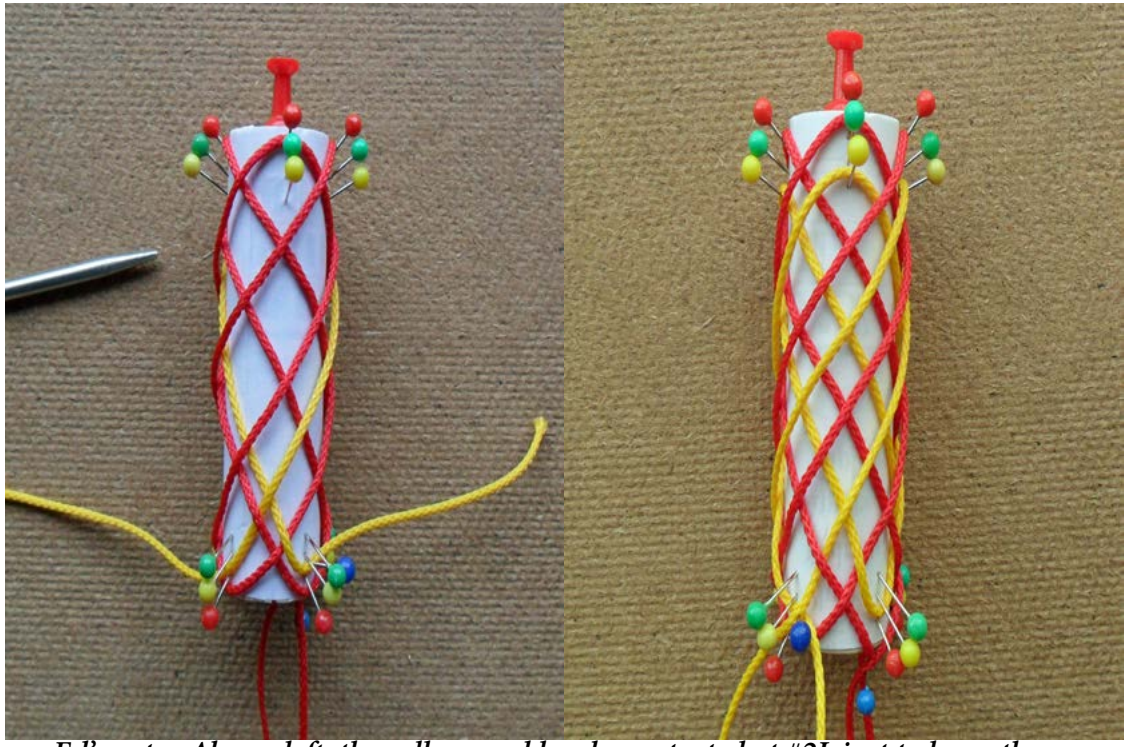
by Joseph Bennett

Here is the start of the tutorial for the fobs shown on the front cover of KM#116. I had many failures when I first attempted them and almost gave it up as not feasible. However, persistence prevailed and I eventually got what I was looking for. The mandrel used is two standard wine corks glued end to end with shiny white paper pasted round it. The paper makes it easier for the finished knot to be removed from the mandrel. The cord used for this tut is 1.5m.m. coreless polypropylene. A few of my reels are labelled 1.25m.m., but the cord is the same size as those labelled 1.5m.m. (different manufacturers). The colours of the four cords are red, green, yellow and black. I am using different colours to avoid confusion.

The base knot (red) follows the same cordage route as a 7p:4b Turks Head Knot (THK). Insert pins into the mandrel as shown in the photo [***lower left, with tools used shown***].

Make sure they are offset, top to bottom, as for a THK with an odd number of parts. The pins are colour-coded to correspond with cord colours. The knot to be made, using the pins, follows the same cordage route as the one shown in Tom Hall's book (Intro. to THK's) on p.73-74 except that our base knot has four bights and not six. The core for the final knot is an oval wooden bead(3cm.long and 2cm. at widest point, for this size of cord).

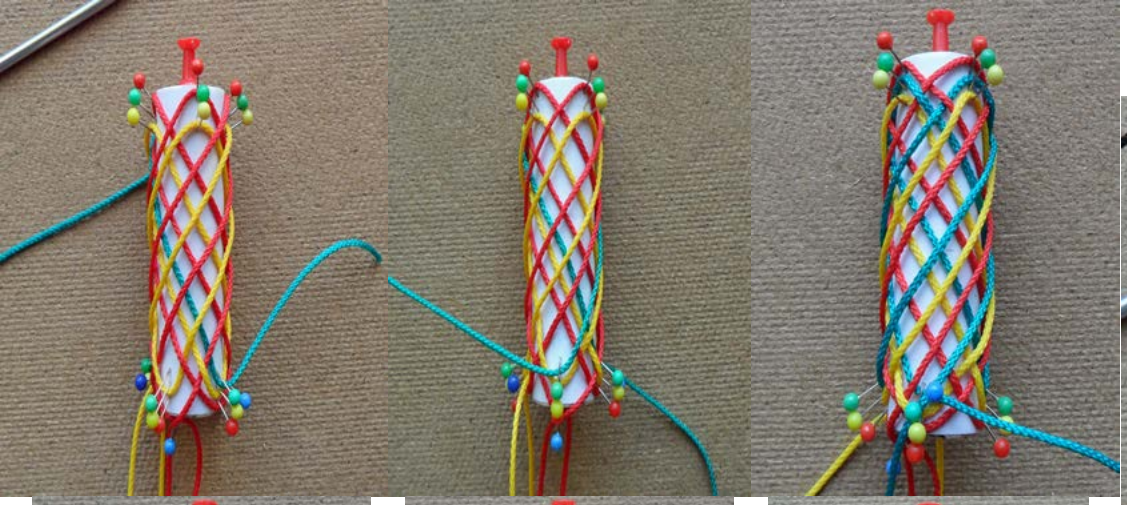
Ed's note: Despite the fact that this looks like it should have successive over/unders at each crossing, it does not. Starting at lower center front (LCF), which is #1L, cord moves up and left to top right rear (TRR) which is #3T, then down to #3L over itself, then up to #4T under all it meets, #4L down over all cords, #2T under all and so on.



Ed's note: Above, left, the yellow cord has been started at #2L just to leave the ends in a different place than the red cord. Otherwise it is largely the same winding process, except that you now go over all the red and yellow cords on the way down but go under the last red cord at the bottom then over the yellow. Then go over the first red you meet on the way up and under the rest of the red and yellow. This leaves a gap for the green (teal) and the black. Back to Joe's instructions:

Here is how the green [***teal***] cord is laid [***page 32***]:

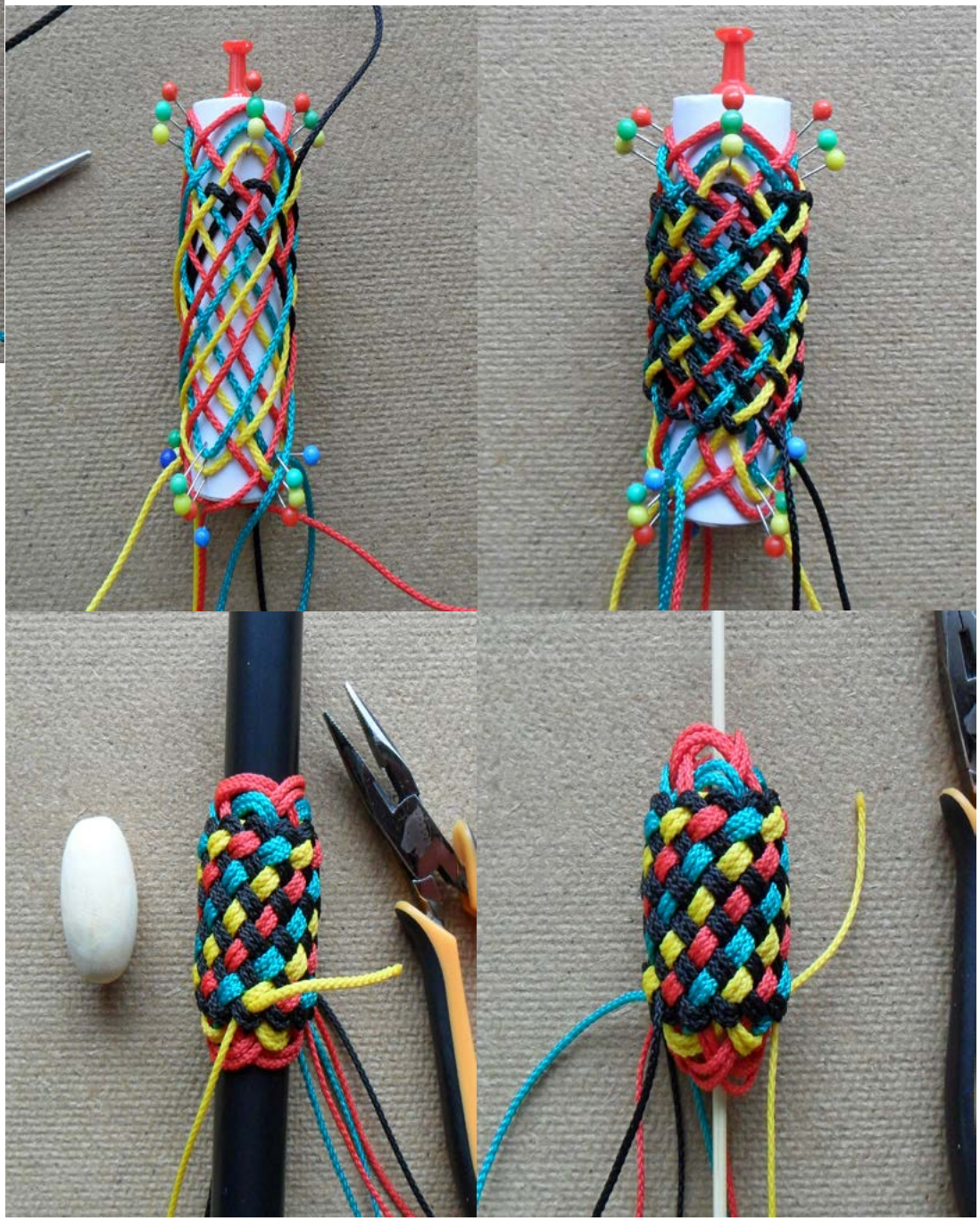
Cut 5 ft. of green cord and pin as before at the bottom set of pins.
UP U8, O1 to G (green pin)
DOWN U1, O9 to G
UP U9, O1 to G
DOWN U1, O10 to G
UP U10, O1 to G
DOWN U1, O11 to G
DOWN U1, O12 to G



We are now ready for the final interweave using the Black cord:

This is where we choose the pattern to be interwoven with the black cord. There are 12 diagonals on the surface of the knot. This is a good number to work with, as 12 has factors 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12. For example, in KM#116, red and blue has a pattern repeat of 2 (as most have). I've chosen the green and black chequered fob, pattern repeat 1, for this tutorial.

Cut 10 ft. of black cord, middle it, and pin in the center [***photo 1, mid-row, left***]. Follow a repetitive O1, U1 sequence to the top, following the path bounded by the underlying red and green. Notice that the compartment where black enters to go back down has 3 parts of cord outside of it to the edge of the knot (2 red and 1 green). Call these compartments "C." So, go down at C under all, following the path bounded by overlying green and yellow, coming up at C at the bottom. Repeat this cycle throughout. Double all four cords on the mandrel, starting with black. When the knot gets tight, simply move the pins at one end a few millimetres towards the centre of the mandrel.



Above, left - continuing the black cord. Above right - single pass, black cord
Lower left - all colors doubled, black last. Lower right - on bead with skewer

Take slack out, red first, end with black. At yellow and green end bights, leave small parts of bights proud for now. Now fully tighten all cords, red, yellow, green and black in order. Black is harder but using spike or pricker with pliers will help. The photos show the knot being tightened, after which roll it between two flat pieces of wood to smooth the surface. Tapping the black bights helps keep them in place. Making a finishing lanyard knot like this http://charles.hamel.free.fr/knots-and-cordages/PICASA_Slideshow/Bosco_3/index.html at the bottom and a 2-strand Diamond knot at the top with a second red cord to finish the key fob.

Best regards!

Joe Bennett

From the Editor's Blotter

Greetings fellow knot-tyers!. We have a very full edition this end-of-year for you, including more mention of the joint 2013 AGM in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, UK and Long Beach, California, USA. Herewith some interesting bits about each city: Henley dates to 1179, when it is recorded that King Henry II "had bought land for the making of buildings". As a demesne of the crown [***"demesne" means land to support the owner or lord of the manor***] it was granted to John de Molyns, in 1337 whose family held it for about 250 years. By the beginning of the 16th century the town extended along the west bank of the Thames from Friday Street in the south to the Manor, now Phyllis Court, in the north and took in Hart Street and New Street. To the west it included Bell Street and the Market Place. Henry VIII, having granted the use of the titles "mayor" and "burgess", decreed that the town was incorporated in 1568 by the name of the warden, portreeves, burgesses and commonalty.

Meanwhile: Indigenous peoples have lived in coastal southern California for at least 10,000 years. Over the centuries, several successive cultures inhabited the present-day area of Long Beach. By the time Spanish explorers arrived in the 16th century, the dominant group were the Tongva people. They had at least three major settlements within the present-day city boundaries. In 1784 the Spanish Empire's King Carlos III granted Rancho Los Nietos to a Spanish soldier Manuel Nieto. The Rancho Los Cerritos and Rancho Los Alamitos were divided from this territory. The boundary between the two ranchos ran through the center of Signal Hill on a southwest to northeast diagonal. In 1843 Jonathan Temple bought Rancho Los Cerritos, after arriving in California in 1827 from New England. He built what is now known as the "Los Cerritos Ranch House", an adobe which still stands and is a National Historic Landmark. To manage Rancho Los Cerritos, the company selected Lewellyn's brother Jotham Bixby, the "Father of Long Beach". Long Beach Land and Water Company changed the name of the community to Long Beach, and it was officially incorporated in 1897. [***Information from Wikipedia - Ed.***] So, Long Beach was populated before Henley? Happily knotting through life.....

Head to Head

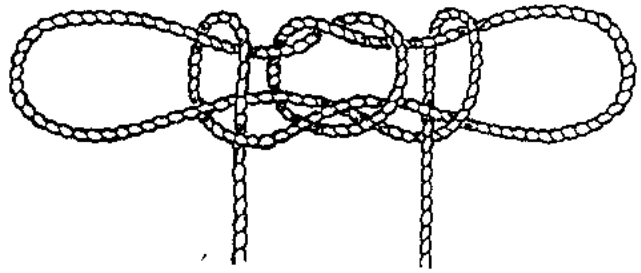
by
past editor Colin Grundy

Knotting literature may sometimes contain statements that are perpetuated by subsequent authors and consequently become fact by default. This is no disrespect to those authors, especially if under time constraints from a publisher. It took Clifford Ashley some 12 years to complete his book, and much of his writing was based on first hand research and experiment.

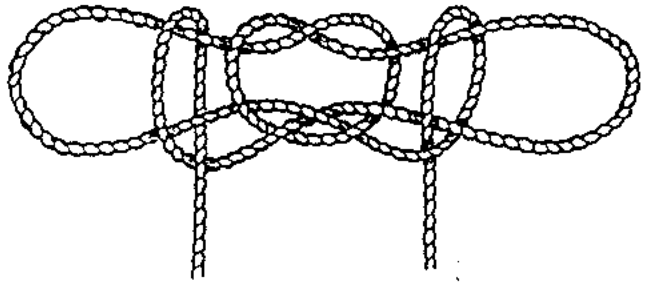
In my previous article on the Chair Knot (aka Fireman's Chair Knot), I mentioned that certain claims had been made of the two versions of the knot. These two versions use the base knots of the Tom Fool's Knot (ABOK #1089) and the Handcuff Knot (ABOK #1140). As explained previously, the Tom Fool's version has always been the preferred version for the British Fire Service, under the title of the Chair Knot, while the Handcuff version appears to have originated in the 1960's under the title of the Fireman's Chair Knot. On this basis, I will refer to them as the Chair Knot and the Fireman's Chair Knot respectively.

In Geoffrey Budworth's[IGKT], *The Knot Book*[1], he states "Do NOT use a Tom Fool's Knot . . . . . which is weaker." While in the Manual of Firemanship[2] [it] claims that the Handcuff version needs to be made with maximum speed, [because it] is slower to adjust and that, with the half-hitches round the bight, it cannot slip. Being a professional user of the Chair Knot, this prompted me to question the validity of these claims.

Just prior to my study[3], a series of articles appeared in Knotting Matters by Robert Chisnall on the strength and security of knots[4]. This gave a very useful starting point on which to form the basis of comparative tests.



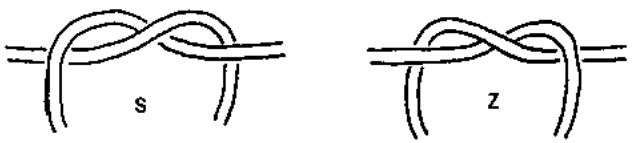
Chair Knot, ABOK#1089



Fireman's Chair Knot, ABOK#1140

Using the S and Z designations indicated in the above article, a range of variations could be made in the construction of the knot depending on the handedness of the tyer. With this in mind, both knots were made using some of the combinations available. The knots were given the designations, S x S x S or S x Z x Z, where the first characters indicated the handedness of the base knot, and the second and third characters the handedness of the half hitches. While the results of the qualitative observation were largely subjective, it was felt that these variations could have some impact on later quantitive testing.

Qualitative observation was carried out, with the results indicating that, where like turns were used in both the main knot and the half-hitches, a more compact knot was produced of either knot. The Fireman's Chair Knot however, having the extra crossing turn in the centre of the knot, produced a bulkier knot. This made a distinct difference between the two versions, when they were later tested for slippage.

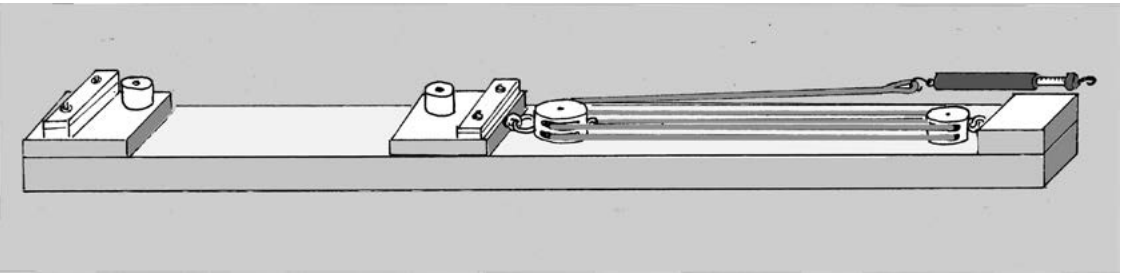


S and Z turns, Overhand Knot

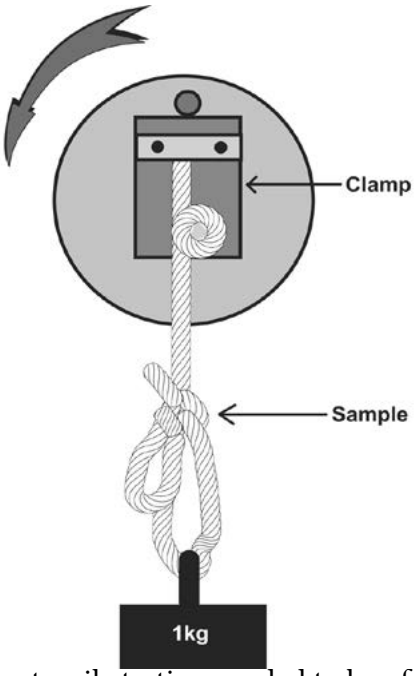
S and Z turns, Half Hitch

Quantitative testing was undertaken using homemade apparatus. The aim of these tests was to arrive at a comparison between the Chair Knot and the Fireman's Chair Knot. The ideal would have been to use full size rope under scientific conditions, but this was beyond the financial means of the author. Two test rigs were constructed, one for tensile testing, and the other for drop or pulse tests in good old Ashley fashion[5].

The tensile test rig [***below***] consisted of a wooden beam, on which was mounted a fixed clamp. A second movable clamp was operated by a 5-1 tackle to which was attached a 20kg spring balance. This was used to record the load at which the knots failed. The load was applied manually using a slow steady pull, although it was not possible to quantify the rate of loading. This was to emulate the knot in use, whereby the casualty is lowered in a steady fashion and should not be subjected to dynamic loads. Two sets of figure were obtained from this apparatus, the ultimate breaking load of the tested samples and, in most instances, the change in dimensions of the sample knot.



The drop or pulse test apparatus [***below***] consisted of two independent wheels. One was driven by means of a handle directly attached via an axle; the second wheel was driven by the first, but was not physically attached. The sample knot was attached to the second wheel by means of a clamp, and a weight was attached to the other end of the knot. When this wheel reached top centre, it was allowed to continue rotation under the power of the weight. A mechanical counter was incorporated to record the revolutions of the wheel. This apparatus was used to record the slippage of the knot.



The material used for tensile testing needed to be of a size that would produce a failure within the capabilities of the apparatus. Two materials were chosen that fulfilled this role: Z laid cotton seine cord and braided nylon cord.

Three samples of each knot were made up on a jig, so that loop size and knot position remained constant. Each knot was dressed carefully in an attempt to achieve consistency, and measurements of the loops taken using a Vernier gauge before tests were recorded.

A series of four tensile or static break load tests were undertaken in the majority of tests. The first series of tests was carried out with the two ends loaded, the second and third series with loading the standing end and one loop, and finally loading the standing end and both loops. A careful note was made of the load on the spring balance at the point of failure. Following each test, the size of the loops was again measured, and the changes recorded.

The aim of static testing was to establish whether the Chair Knot was actually weaker than the Fireman's Chair Knot or vice versa. All the samples tested broke at the entry of the standing part to the knot, a feature observed by both Clifford Ashley[5] and Cyrus Day[6]. Neither knot showed sufficiently different results to uphold the theory that one knot is the stronger. The range of breaking loads was as much as 40% overall with some Z half-hitch variations showing a range of 20%. While this may seem a large variation, Long, Lyon and Lyon[7] found tests on knots could vary as much as 19% for the same knot. Some samples recorded a break load of nearly 90%. This is a very high level of efficiency and it is not unreasonable to speculate that an error occurred in these readings. The lowest breaking loads recorded were in the range of 55-60%.

Knot efficiency, the breaking load of a knotted rope over the breaking load of an unknotted sample of the same rope, is quoted in some knot books as a specific figure. However, there are many variables to render these statements inaccurate. The diameter[8] and material[9] of the rope are just two factors that will give varying results. The care with which a knot is dressed, twists imparted in the rope during the tying and the speed of loading are all factors that have been given as reasons for variations in knot efficiency figures. Given these variations, it is not unreasonable to suggest that an efficiency, for any knot, of 50% would be a more practical figure.

Of more interest, is the way the knots behaved under extreme and varying load. The samples were measured both before and after test. This was to determine the amount of slippage or transfer of cord under load, and attempt to rate the knot for security. While none of the knots tested capsized, they did display different results in the loop length dimensions.

In the tests where only one loop and the standing end were loaded, the unloaded loop of the Chair Knot displayed a reduction in length. In addition, the overall measurement over both loops also reduced. While the length of the loaded loop increased in most instances, this increase in loaded loop length was not proportional to the reduction in the unloaded loop. This suggested that some of the cord was drawn out of the knot during loading.

With the Fireman's Chair knot, in the majority of samples, it showed an increase in the dimensions of both the loaded loop and the overall length over both loops. However, not all the unloaded loops showed a reduction. In the test using Z laid cotton, the unloaded loops reduced in length, but for the same test in braided nylon the unloaded loop increased. I am unable to come up with an explanation for this phenomenon.

Similar results to the above were also obtained by the pulse tests. This would suggest that, lacking the friction of the crossing turn present in the Fireman's Chair Knot, the slippage is greater in the other. The Fireman's Chair Knot, being the bulkier of the two, compacts on loading, whereas the Chair Knot does not.

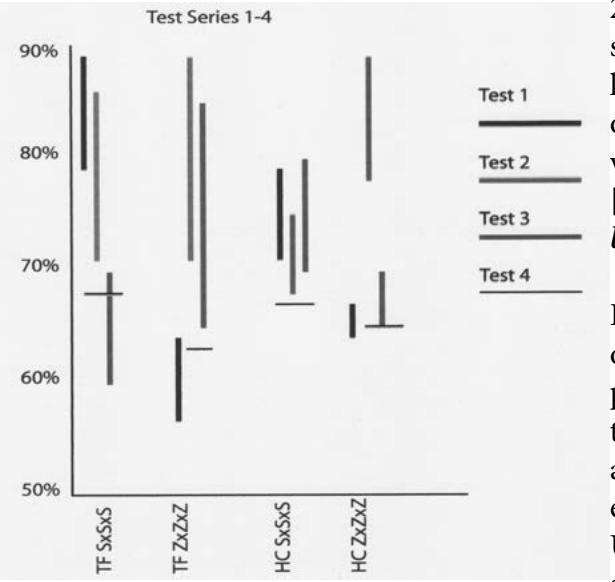
So what did all this testing prove?

Having practised the Chair Knot for over thirty years, I can make this slightly faster than the Fireman's Chair Knot, but I put this down to practice. Incidentally Massey-Shaw preferred to start by making an Overhand Knot using two bights.

As to which is easier to adjust, lacking the extra crossing of the Fireman's Chair Knot, there is less friction within the Chair Knot, so I consider this claim true.

The results of destructive testing did not show any marked difference between the breaking load of either knot, if anything, the Fireman's Chair Knot had a smaller failure range. The knots always failed at the entry point and it would appear that the angle and curve of the locking half-hitch is the governing factor for both versions.

With regard to security, it would appear that the greater friction within the Handcuff version would have the edge under severe and repeated loading. However this would not follow the normal use of the knot in service. A simple piece of quick and dirty testing by suspending a 20kg weight beneath a sample tied in 10mm Z laid rope for a period of one hour, produced very little slippage. [***Inset: Graph of relative breaking loads.***]



Finally, a short piece of useless information: prior to giving a presentation on these findings at the IGKT 2K2 celebrations at Fareham, UK, I conducted a simple survey by email in a large Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The questions asked were, "Who had used a Chair Knot under operational conditions (not training), and under what circumstances?" From a uniformed establishment of some 2300 personnel, six replies were received. Four had used it as a sling to raise a casualty on a stretcher, and two had used it to raise a casualty vertically from a shaft. No one had used it to raise/lower a casualty in the sitting position!

1 The Knot Book, Geoffrey Budworth, Eliot Right Way Books, 1983
2 Manual of Firemanship, Book 2, Home Office (Fire Department), HMSO 1974
3 A Study of the Chair Knot, Colin Grundy, monograph self published, 1996
4 A Few Notes on Testing Knot Strength and Security, Robert Chisnall, Knotting Matters 48, 49 and 51, IGKT
5 The Ashley Book of Knots, Clifford W Ashley, Faber and Faber, 1944
6 The Art of Knotting and Splicing, Cyrus L Day, The United States Naval Institute, 1986
7 Industrial Rope access – Investigation into items of personal protective equipment, Adam Long, Malcolm Lyon, and Graham Lyon, HSE, HMSO, 2001
8 A Guide to Mountaineering Ropes, C Benk and G Bram, Edelrid, 1980
9 Rope made from man-made fibres, B – Rope Properties, B J Dunn C.Eng., M.I.Mech.E., F.I.Plant:ELTI, Bridon fibres and Plastics, 1978

Branch Meetings

IGKT, East Anglian Branch meeting, Saturday, 29th September, 2012

News of absent members and general business was followed by the surprise request from 'Tuffy' our 'Master of Ceremonies' that he wished, on health grounds, to be relieved of his responsibility for collecting the key to our meeting place. Stuart, who lives in the area, undertook to take on this job and collect the key in future.

The theme for the day was 'Rings' and an interesting selection followed in different materials, uses and levels of intricacy. First a heaving line, a wheel, a dream catcher, the Olympian rings and key rings. Our Braid Society member had a Peruvian design of Lark's Heads. A Stuart Grainger design, with a fid, for a tray and necklace of rings then followed; we saw curtain tie backs, napkin rings, the use of leaves and lavender 'bottles' woven with ribbon. Next came a demonstration of the bowline and a square braid headband, some unusually tiny key rings, carved bottle openers and delicate earrings. Des did not disappoint, showing items of work from past members and some chest grommets from his collection. After refreshments everyone took part in an attempt to make a grommet from three-stranded linen-line, though not everyone was successful in making a perfect circle without the splicing showing.

The branch has in the past held a certain amount of stock and this was reduced by members purchasing items to build up their own 'stash'. Des Pawson was thanked for gifting members with a copy of the 30-years celebration book. In replying Des said that the printing firm used deserves genuine praise.

Next meeting will be on ***Saturday 6th April 2013***. Any potential members or visitors who like to come along will be given a warm welcome and also some warming refreshments from our stalwart tea-lady, Maureen. signed and sent by: **Alison & Irene**

West Yorkshire Branch News

Our November 2012 meeting was a special event...our 21st birthday. It all began when the then-IGKT-secretary wrote and asked if someone local could attend a meeting of the Leeds University Mathematical Society , subject "mathematics and Knots". It was decided then to see if we could form a local Branch and our first meeting attracted 4 people. For our first 10 or so years we met every other month for an evening in a pub and averaged 5 members. We then changed to meeting twice a year in March and November for a day in a Scout Hall and have since regularly averaged 20 plus attendees having attracted members from far afield in addition to local. We welcome any member. Between those meetings we are out and about knotting and the log kept since we began makes interesting reading. During the last 21 years we have:-

Held 81 Branch meetings
Had stands at 63 Canal or Waterways festivals
Put displays on at 44 Museum or similar venues
Attended 29 International IGKT meetings
Had 1 local TV appearance
Had 2 Local Radio spots
Had innumerable instruction sessions with Scouts and Boat clubs

Unfortunately, this last meeting was missing several regular attendees for various reasons, although there were still 19 of us, including 3 of the original members and one of their wives. Our theme for this meeting was the six knot challenge, and members tried to beat the record of 8.1 seconds. None succeeded but the best time on the day was Graham Smith.

Our usual "afternoon tea" was enhanced by a magnificent 21st birthday cake made by Lesley Cockburn. This creation, decorated with the Guild logo and knots , was enjoyed by all.

We now have to think of themes for next year's meetings , which will be held on :-

Sunday March 24th
Sunday November 17th

Happy knotting in 2013!
David & Sheila Pearson

West Yorkshire Branch (from L to R): Chris Pinder, Leeds, Yorkshire; David Pearson, Leeds, Yorkshire; Tim Field, Bradford, Yorkshire; Liz Pinder, Leeds, Yorkshire; George Paling, Whitby, Cleveland; Roy Morris, Leigh, Lancashire; Ian Rogers, Cheshire; Ken Nelson, Selby, Yorkshire; Alf Mumberson, Doncaster, Yorkshire; Graham Smith, Huddersfield, Yorkshire; Lesley Cockburn, Redcar, Cleveland; Bruce Turley, Birmingham, West Midlands; Sue Morris, Leigh, Lancashire; Norman Cockburn, Redcar, Cleveland; Jane Bamford, Coventry, West Midlands; Colin Grundy, Coventry, West Midlands; Sheila Pearson took the photograph, Kevin Halsworth, Hull, East Yorkshire left early.

Future Meetings

Advance notice of the Half-yearly meeting October 5-6 2013
This gathering will be held in Flensburg, Germany details and schedule in March Knotting Matters

AGM 2014 May 10/11 Chatham Ropeworks, UK

Half-yearly 2014 October 4-5, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada **and**
at Southam, Warwickshire, UK

The 2013 AGM will be held simultaneously in the USA and the UK.

USA Meeting:

The meeting on the Queen Mary will take place over a total of four days, with check-in/arrival on Thursday (no-host cocktails in the Observation Bar at 6 pm), visiting local points of interest on Friday (visit any of Disneyland in Anaheim, Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park, Legoland in Carlsbad (near San Diego), building of the galleon "San Salvador" and Kumeyaay Indian cord-making (bus ride to San Diego), or Universal Studios in Hollywood plus many more), followed by all day Saturday knotting displays, demonstrations, discussions, classes and a morning AGM at 9 am Pacific Daylight Time - PDT (also known as 5 pm British Summer Time - BST). Saturday evening is also the elegant knot-tyer's supper on board in the Verandah Grill on the stern (cocktails at 6pm with dinner at 7pm). Sunday is Mother's Day in the USA and we will be showing our stuff again, and hopefully making hearts and other treats for Moms (Mums) everywhere, until the symposium closes at 12 noon. Register your interest by contacting Lindsey Philpott (knottingmatters@igkt.net or at marline.man@verizon.net.) and let me know what you wish to see, to do or where you want to go, including your interest in displaying, having a table/space reserved for you, putting on a class or inquiring about how you can offer help. We are now looking for someone to assist with macrame, braiding leather, splicing braided line, rope-making and other skill-sets you can offer. Book your room on board now (http://www.queenmary.com/) to take advantage of the best rates - more details of layouts, classes to sign up for etc. in the next Knotting Matters.

UK Meeting:

In addition to the gathering on the Queen Mary, there will be a gathering at the River and Rowing Museum at Henley-on-Thames (http://rrm.co.uk/). The gathering will follow the usual format of gatherings in the UK starting on FRiday 10th May and finishing on Sunday 12th May. The formal AGM will be by video conference with the USA meeting at 1700 (5 pm) BST on Saturday 11th May. Questions or offers of help/displays etc. please contact Ian Schofield (treasurer@igkt.net). Further information will be published with the next Knotting Matters.

BOOK REVIEW
WHY KNOT?

by Philippe Petit

If at first you don't succeed, tie, tie again

THE ASHLEY BOOK OF KNOTS By CLIFFORD W ASHLEY
Faber & Faber, £50; 620 pp, ISBN 0 571 09659 X

1933. The United States Congress repeals Prohibition, works begins on the Golden Gate Bridge, Hollywood's King Kong is premiered in New York. Susan Sontag is born, George Orwell's Down and Out in Paris and London is published. Paul von Hindenberg makes Adolf Hitler chancellor, Ghandi begins a hunger strike in protest at British oppression in India, Albert Einstein emigrates to America. The first drive-in movie theatre is opened in New Jersey.

In that same year, in a farmhouse in Westport, Massachusetts, a man called Clifford Warren Ashley, 53, starts writing a book about knots. Not any kind of book. The definitive kind, that takes more than 40 years to compile and 11 years to complete, with over 7,000 drawings by the author, representing more than 3,800 knots.

Why knots? Well, born in the whaling port of New Bedford, Ashley was taught the reef knot by an uncle, at the age of three. "When I was seven my father gave me a pony on condition that I master the halter hitch." And before the age of nine, young Clifford claimed to be "proprietor and chief canvas man of a two-ring circus." "When I was at a proper age I went to sea and served my apprenticeship in knots aboard the whaling bark Sunbeam." His passion for knots grew strongest in a life filled with painting seascapes, collecting farm tools, buying, restoring and selling mahogany furniture acquired in Jamaica – and, of course, venturing to sea aboard different ships, as sailor, surgeon, crew member or simple observer.

His monumental work – first published in 1944 by Doubleday, Doran & Co, New York – soon became the ***Mahabharata*** of knotology. The Ashley Book of Knots – or ABOK as knot aficionados refer to it – is a 620-page compilation of every knot known to man. Ashley spent years looking for and trying out existing and new knot-tying combinations, and not only in the nautical world. He interviewed countless craftsmen: butchers and weavers, surgeons and nurses, carpenters and falconers, magicians and thieves, farmers and balloonists, fencers and jewellers, firemen and mount climbers, girl scouts ... even an executioner.

But why knot?

Ah! What do you know about knot-tying, one of the earliest of human activities (the people of the Stone Age regularly tied the sheet bend)? What's the purpose of a rope if you don't know how to tie a knot? Isn't a rope without a knot useless?

How many knots do you have at your fingertips? One? That's OK. Three? Swell. Five? Congratulations! I reckon you know the difference between the reef knot and its cousin the granny knot, which slips and jams. You may lead a satisfying life without knowing 200 knots, as I do, but wouldn't you be thrilled to know:

- How to prevent a rope from fraying (no 3442) (for your pleasure, I give the knot number as it appears in ABOK);
- The best way to join two ropes of different diameters (no 1434);
- How to hang a glass jar safely (no 1142);
- How to save your life by holding on to a thin cord without suffering rope burns (no 559);
- How to put a damaged piece of rope back to work instantly (no 1152);
- Are you tired of people opening your garbage bags? Learn a vicious knot that no one can untie (no 1249);
- Need to secure your drooling camel to a palm tree and yet, in half a second, be able to flee an attacking caravan? (no 1866)
- Do you have use for an improvised pair of handcuffs? (no 412)

Ashley presents each knot in a precise illustration accompanied by its history, colourful anecdotes, a practical description of its use and advice on how to tie it. Here and there, a clever little pictogram highlights a knot's characteristics, such as: "purely ornamental" or "easy to untie", "dangerous" or "strong" (a wedding ring symbolises "difficult to untie", a high-heel shoe means "impractical"). There is even an entire chapter dedicated to tricks and puzzles – within minutes you'll be able to pull out a shoelace at your Christmas party and improvise a magic trick. Knots that are not knots (not made with rope) are included because they serve a similar purpose, like the human grip practised on the flying trapeze (no 1543), or the split-wood joints used by a cooper (no 22 to no 25).

Through the years, with many editions in several languages, the book was found to have errors, inconsistencies and omissions that undoubtedly Ashley would have spotted and corrected had he not died within three years of the original publication. So we are treated today to the corrected edition, thanks to the know-how and vigilance of the IGKT, the International Guild of Knot Tyers, represented by its co-creator and former president Geoffrey Budworth. The guild's newsletter, Knotting Matters, refers constantly to ABOK in its research and articles, supplying Ashley's knot number in parenthesis – whether they mention a mere figure-of-eight (ABOK no 520) or study the sophisticated twenty-one-tuck Matthew Walker knot (ABOK no 731).

This hefty, deliciously witty book, enthusiastically written in the first person, is almost an autobiography as well as something of a children's book. It abounds with surprises and mysteries. Look at the beautifully illustrated chapter headings: an elephant is being unloaded from an ocean liner on page 335! The cow on page 213 has its tail tied to the port and starboard sides of the small boat and, in combination with the halter hitch, she is now seaworthy! The volume can even be offered to a child as a colouring book – go directly to the collection of two-strand lanyard knots (starting on page 153), suggest one strand, one colour, and you can give the babysitter the night off.

(Actually, since I own several copies of ABOK, I did colour one of them – maybe an idea for a future edition? Instantly, complex knots are simplified and cross-section diagrams reveal their secret combinations.)

Readers of all ages, here's my advice: before opening your ABOK, be sure to have in your hands a soft cord, one metre long, or you will be torn between devouring the book and interrupting your feast to fetch a bit of rope. Use it as a bookmark when you're taking a break. And be ready: "The simple act of knot-tying is an adventure in unlimited space."

This review first appeared in "The Times" Saturday 18th December 2004 and is reprinted with the kind permission of the publishers.

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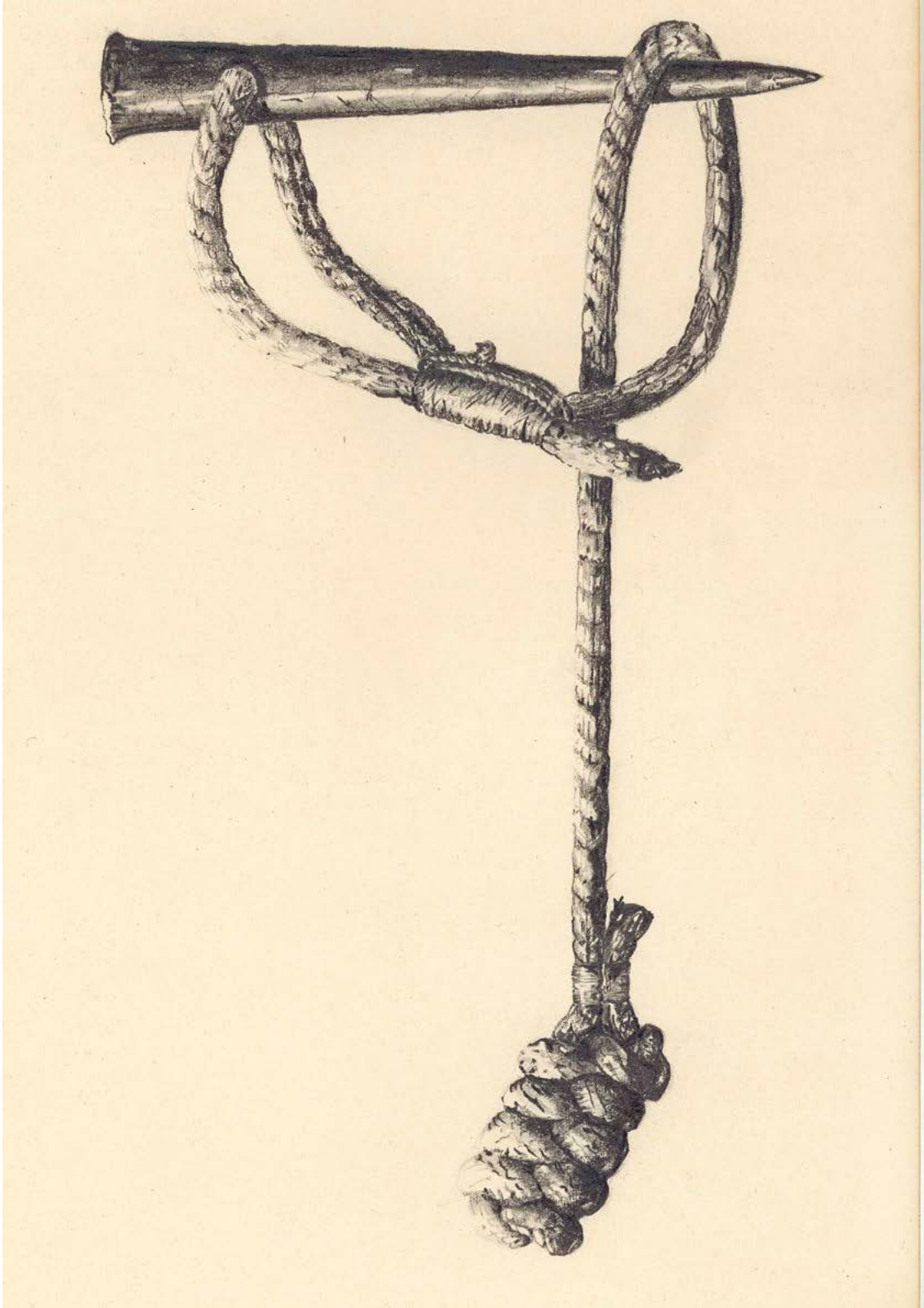
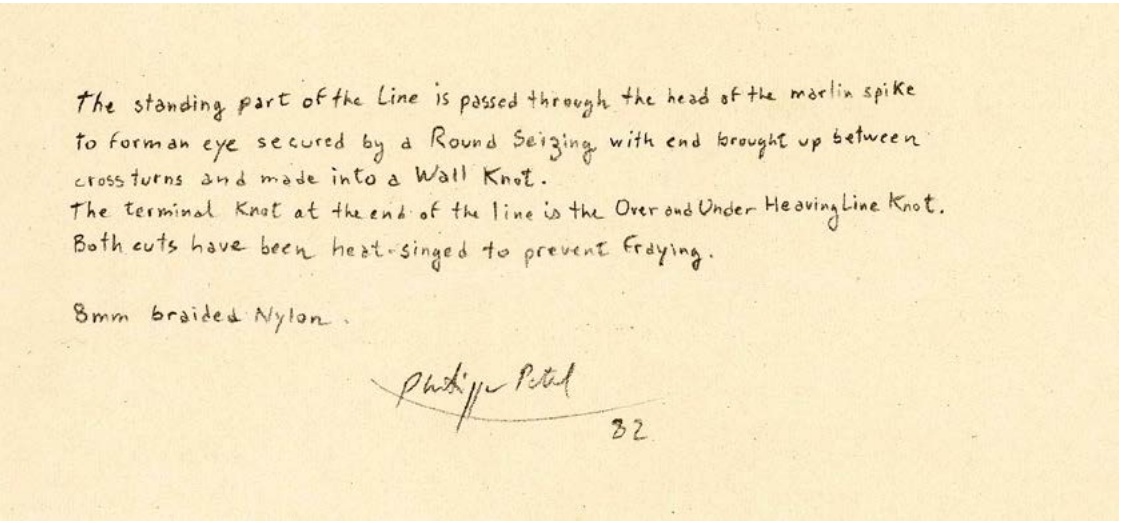
Some details about Philippe – an IGKT member.

On August 7, 1974, Philippe Petit stepped out on a wire he illegally rigged between the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, where he performed for nearly an hour 1,350 above the sidewalks of New York. Since then, he has been invited to walk in the skies of Paris, Tokyo, Jerusalem, Frankfurt and New York City, where has he been Artist-In-Residence for thirty years. His passion to learn to tie some 300 knots can be explained by his wire walking. In all of his high-wire walks knots are essential components; the guardian angels protecting his life in the sky.

Philippe Petit has performed on the high wire more than 80 times around the world. In addition to walking the high wire, Philippe gives lectures and workshops on creativity and motivation, writes, draws, performs close-up magic, practices lock-picking and 18th century timber framing, plays chess, studies French wine, and was recently sighted bullfighting in Peru. Also, he has been arrested over 500 times…for street juggling! He is the subject of the 2009 Academy Award-winning documentary film, Man on Wire, and the main character in both Colum McCann's National Book Award Winner Let the Great World Spin and the Caldecott-winning children's book The Man Who Walked Between The Towers by Mordicai Gerstein. He is the author of the books To Reach the Clouds/Man on Wire and seven other published books. In 2011, he presented Wireless!, a one-man show reflecting a lifetime of creativity.





The standing part of the Line is passed through the head of the marlin spike to form an eye secured by a Round Seizing with end brought up between cross turns and made into a Wall Knot.
The terminal Knot at the end of the line is the Over and Under Heaving Line Knot.
Both cuts have been heat-singed to prevent fraying.

8mm braided Nylon.

Philippe Petit
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Above: Philippe Petit's notes to the marlinespike shown on page 49

Below: Another photograph of Captain Gordon Alexander (see Letters)

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NAB - Mid-Atlantic Region
Contact: Michael Pollock
See handbook for details

NAB - Knot in the Middle
Contact: Rusty Helms
See Handbook for details

Pacific Americas Branch
Second Tuesday of each month
At the Los Angeles Maritime Institute (upstairs)
San Pedro, California
Contact: Jimmy Williams
Tel: (1) 310/679-6864
e-mail: igktpab@gmail.com

Solent Branch
Second Tues. of even-number months
Fareham Sailing and Motor Boat Club
Fareham, Hants, UK
Contact: Ken Yalden
Tel: +44(0) 23 9225 9280

Surrey Branch
Meetings are held at Guildford District Scout Centre, Nightingale Road, Guildford, starting at 20:00 hrs. Please phone for more details
Contact: Howard Denyer
Tel: +44(0) 1483 536 401
www.surreyknots.org.uk

Sweden
Contact: Christoffer Åström
Tel: +46 736 381 731
E-mail: christoffer@knopar.se

West Country Knotters
Last Sat. of odd months @13:00 hrs
The Benjamin Perry Boathouse Activity and Training Centre
Phoenix Wharf, Lower Guinea Street, Bristol BS1 6TJ
Contact: Richard Hopkins for directions
Tel: 0117 986 7146
May be subject to change - call first

West Yorkshire Branch
Contact: David Pearson
Tel: 0113 257 2689

Back cover - does anybody recognize this cake? It was eaten with relish at the last meeting of the year of the 21st anniversary of the Yorkshire Branch - splendid fondant knots!

HAPPY 21ST BIRTHDAY
INTERNATIONAL
GUILD OF KNOT TYERS
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BRANCH